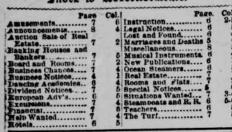
ADISON AVE. AND 597H-ST.—Day and Evening—Merri-mac and Monitor Panorama. ADISON SQUARE THRATRE—9:30.—Jim the Penman IBLO'S GREDEN—9.—The Hunchback of Paris. POLO GROUNDS—Baseball.

STANDARD THEATHE—S—Arabian Nights.
STAN THEATHE—S—Opera Bouffs.
THALLA—S—Oper of Poison.
UNION SQUARE THEATHE—S—The Heurietts. WALLACK'S-S-Bellman. 14TH-ST. THEATRE-S-A Hole In the Ground.

Index to Advertisements.



Business Nonces.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND PHOSPHATE OF LIME, CURRE COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS AND ALL SCHOPULOUS HUMORS.
TO CONSUMETIVES.—Many have been happy to give their fee-timeny in favor of the use of "WILBOR'S PURE COLLIVER OIL AND LIME." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumpties, Asthma, Diphtheris, and all discesses of the Throat and Lunga. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

THOMPSON'S "PATENT CUT" PANTALOONS.

245 BRO ADWAY (near Post Office).

Perfect Fit. Great Cemfort. Beat Wearing,

Realy-mada. 85-86-87.

Matt orders solicited. Samples Free.

New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELBY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Boiling water was poured on the evictors of the widow Bowles at Gweedore, Ire land : seven arrests were made. = John Bright has written a letter defending his attitude on the Irish question. = The informer Cullinan stated fhat the was in the pay of the police when he "raided" Farmer Sexton's house where Head Constable Whelehan was killed. —— The Sultan of forocco is not dead as reported, but his death is hourly expected. = Russia has accepted the Porte's proposal in regard to sending Commissioners

Domestic .- The President was received in Chicago; Mrs. Cleveland became ill and was obliged to leave the street parade that she might rest. The American Board of Foreign Missions resolved not to change the present methods in the appointment of missionaries. === A constitution was prepared for the Personal Liberty party Convention in Albany. === The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher said he would neither decline nor accept the Greenback nomination for Secretary of State. Boston and Marblehead are making preparations to honor General Paine and Mr. Burgess. - Michael Davitt talked to the Knights of Labor in Minneapolis about the wrongs of Ireland. Senator Vedder was renominated in James

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-The Irish visitors, O'Conpor and Esmonde, were welcomed at a big meeting in Cooper Union. === Administration men captured the Democratic State Executive Committee; ex-Mayor Murphy, of Troy, made chairman and W. L. Muller secretary. — John I. Blair testi-fied before the Pacific Railway Commission in reference to the Sioux City road. === The Peabody Fund trustees ate their annual dinner after a business meeting. — Winners at Jerome Park: Stuyvesant. Cruiser, Ben Ali, Linden, Phil Lee, Harry Russell. - Philadelphia defeated New-York by a score of 1 to 0; the Metropolitans beat Brooklyn by 3 to 1. === The trial of the Rev Charles W. Mullen begun in Brooklyn. === The Board of Education decided to try manual training in six schools for boys and six for girls. === A detective and a confederate held on charges of trye men to perjury, in a fire adjusting case. = Stocks fluctuating and irregular, generally higher than yesterday, closing firm.

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Little or no change. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 62°; lowest, 51°; average, 54%.

It is greatly to the credit of the Columbia sophomores that they were successful in staying the attempt to reconsider the resolution abolishing "rushing." The majority against reconsidering was narrow, but it was larger by one than the vote by which the origina action was taken. The junior class are play ing a petty part in using their influence to provoke the sophomores into open hostility toward the freshmen.

The Board of Education has decided to introduce manual training in six schools for boys and six for girls. This is only an experiment, and one of doubtful expediency. The importance of training the hand and the eye as well as the brain is generally appreciated, but are not the pupils of the public schools already worked close up to the limit of their endurance? Train the hand and the eye if you will, but in special art or industrial schools.

Chicago did the magnanimous thing by President Cleveland. Although he stayed in St. Louis three days and in Chicago only one, the Lake City gave him a hearty welcome, and having the advantage of being a later stage in the President's progress, outdid its sometime rival in the cordiality of its reception and the gorgeousness of its display. The affair was striking from the fact that Republicans and Democrats alike joined in doing honor to the Nation's Chief Magistrate.

The question of probation after death came before the American Board yesterday upon the report of the Prudential Committee, and agreed to this, but the Washington Governthe conservative element won a decided victory; the report being adopted by 110 to 19 votes. This practically settles the question so far as the sending out of missionaries who may be touched with the Andover heresy (so called) is involved. Missionaries will be commissioned hereafter as heretofore by the Prudential Committee, and not by church councils, which may differ widely on doctrinal points. The decision of the Board, however, has no binding force upon the Congregational Church at large.

With the making of the Republican nominations to-day the campaign in Brooklyn will be fairly opened. Both the county and the city ticket are to be completed this afternoon and evening. So far as the chief office to be filled, the Mayoralty, is concerned, the indications point to the unanimous choice by the City Convention of Colonel Andrew D. Baird, in whose direction the finger of destiny seems to have been veering for some time. If he is made the candidate, there is no reason why he should not receive the cordial support of every truly independent voter who is unwilling to see the city longer weighted down by the incubus of the Democratic Ring. The delegates chosen to select the candidates may be trusted to act with discretion and to make up a ticket of clean, honest men, who, if elected,

Albany, are recognized as warm friends of President Cleveland, so that the result has no appreciable significance so far as the White House is concerned. Governor Hill has evinced an inclination to side with the bolting Democrats of Albany County, and hence possibly was not as friendly to the candidacy of Herrick, the recognized leader of the regulars, as to that of his opponent. The choice of Muller for secretary proves that if the majority of the Committee are Cleveland men they are also Hill men, since Muller is nothing if not the Governor's next political friend. Chairman Murphy, who now comes to the front as the chief manager of the Democratic campaign, is a veteran politician of the machine antireform school. Clearly the right man in the right place.

THE CIVIL SERVICE STRADDLE. "Harper's Weekly" admits that the Civil Service plank in the Democratic platform for this State "is the practical abandonment of any declaration of reform by a Democratic Convention absolutely controlled by the President's friends." It also says that this, the last of the important State Conventions, "shows that the renomination of Mr. Cleveland is assured, and that his distinctive views of reform are not approved by his party." have steadily contended that the great body of the Democratic party was hostile to Civil Service Reform. The admissions of "Harper's Weekly" show that the proofs of this have grown overwhelming. The acknowledgment demonstrates a capacity for frankness not shared by "The Evening Post," for example, which made light of the whole matter, and represented Tammany's victory as a thing of no consequence.

The Civil Service straddle has hardly attracted the attention it deserved. In its way it was quite as remarkable for unblushing inconsistency as the more famous and more important financial straddle in the National Democratic platform of 1876, which demanded the repeal of the Resumption Act on the ground that it was a "hindrance" to resumption. This was expected to please the large Greenback element in the party, who did not care a rush on what ground the repeal was demanded. so long as the party was placed in an attitude of hostility to the law. At the same time the advocates of resumption were expected to believe the party to be so anxious to bring it about that its only complaint against the Act was that resumption could not come fast enough. The Civil Service straddle is less skilful, but therefore all the more apparent. It was necessary to profess devotion to Civil Service Reform, for reasons too numerous and too obvious to mention, and so the convention adopted the following:

The Democracy of New-York reiterate their support of the Civil Service laws of the United States and the State of New-York, and their purpose to uphold them

But they wanted to please also the bitter opponents of Civil Service Reform, like the Tammany Hall delegates. So without a single sentence between to break the force of the transition, they added the following:

In view of the radical changes in administrative methods which grow out of the Civil Service laws, and the differences of opinion which exist in relation thereto, we deem the subject one which might properly be submitted to the popular vote.

"Good Lord" with the Reformers-"Good Devil" with the anti-Reformers. This proposition to submit the question to a popular vote came from the avowed enemies of the reform. It was specially urged in the committee by General Spinola, who goes to Congress this winter with the declared purpose of getting the Civil Service law repealed, if he can. It is an idea that has been brought before the Legislature by the same set of men, and, if we are not mistaken, representatives of the Civil Service Reform League appeared in opposition to it. The reasoning of the anti-Reformers is plain enough. They would be glad to reopen a question that has already been decided against them, and which there is no good ground for reopening. They would hope to see the public indifferent to a question of administrative methods, and would expect to win very much as they did on the contract labor question. The convention prayed much louder to the Devil than it did to the Lord.

MANIFEST DESTINY IN SAMOA. For several years three powerful Governments have been bickering and dickering over the Samoan Islands. These islands, nominally ruled by an illegal King named Maiictoa and inhabited by between two and three thousand natives who have renounced savagery and adopted Christianity, but are not enough civilized to hold their own in trade with white men, are manifestly destined to fall into the hands of one of the three Powers which have been contending for them. While the Gov-Germany have been exchanging notes and trying to get ahead of one another in treaty concessions, American, English and German traders on the spot have been devoting their energies to securing title to as much Samoan territory as possible, and have by this time appropriated a large proportion of the most desirable land. In the treaty diplomacy the United States some time ago obtained what might have been a decisive advantage if the country had possessed the means of supporting a resolute diplomatic position. The Samoan King ceded to us a port, the best in his group, and undertook to make no similar concession to any other Power. Subsequently, when menaced by German aggression, Malietoa sought to put himself under the protection of the United States. Our Consul at the islands ment repudiated his action and recalled him. The real contest has since been between England and Germany, with the strongest probabilities of ultimate success on the side of the latter. Whether the late news from Samoa indicates the determination of the Germans to end the dispute and confusion is, however, doubtful. The first reports are not borne out by the last ones. It seems that Malieton, after being effectively bullied, has surrendered, and presumably he will be used as a stalkinghorse by the Germans for some time longer, or until the European hindrances to decisive action have been removed. Germany, from the very nature of the case, has the freest hand in Samoa. The United States, because of weakness on the ocean, has been compelled to play a somewhat cautious, not to say retiring, part in the struggle. It may well be that he attitude taken at Washington has been too modest, however, for the moral prestige of this country counts, or may be made to count, his literary constructions in any such authority. for much, even with Governments accustomed He uses "expect" in the sense of "presume to estimate the importance of their neighbors or "suppose," a common but inexcusable error. by guns and battations. England, always willing to acquire fresh territory, and never very scrupulous where weak nations or tribes are concerned, would no doubt have been far who come here "for purposes involving dismore I ersistent and positive at Samoa but for turbance or disadvantage to the body politic, the necessity of conciliating Germany in view

in Malicton

or later the Samoan Islands will fall into the hands of Germany. Neither the United States So these inelegancies cannot be laid to the interests involved great enough to justify such able to make good speeches. a course even were it practicable. In the meantime it may be worth while to note that the great nations concerned are treating the real owners of the islands, the feeble Samoans, much as their ancestors treated weaker peoples. There is, indeed, an exception which testifies to an advance in civilization. Two centuries ago the Power that seized an island or a group inhabited by savages would have exterminated the savages. To-day their lives are spared and only their possessions are taken from them. At this rate of progress there is really almost justification for the hope that a time of means will suggest neither murder nor robbery to stalwart and advanced people,

THE DELAY IN SHARP'S CASE. Argument will be heard to-day by Chief Judge Ruger, of the Court of Appeals, upon the motion to make permanent the stay given by him last week of the sentence against Jacob Sharp. Judge Ruger's intervention in behalf of Sharp was entirely unexpected. The public supposed, and was justified in supposing, that when a ful bench of the General Term, composed of four justices, two of whom were from outside departments, and therefore entirely free from local influence, had agreed unanimously in affirming the judgment of the trial court, the law would be permitted to take its course. They scarcely looked for any novel and extraordinary judicial elemency in behalf of the head of the great Broadway conspiracy. They were not aware of any claims which he could urge that entitled him to any more protection than the ordinary felon would

The public has two complaints to make bringing guilty men to punishment, and often they seem to deal differently with rich prisoners than with poor ones. The popular murmur upon these allegations is growing louder, crime was committed in the summer of 1884; we are now close upon the threshold of 1888 and his fate still remains in question. All due diligence, it must be said, was used in obtaining his conviction. But the proceedings since then have all been disappointing to the public. Nobody wants to see an innocent man suffer victed after a long, tedious trial, staying off gentlemen. the day of his punishment by means which no poor man can command. The argument to be heard to-day is the third delivered since his conviction, and still another remains to be made. This is a sore trial of public patience. stay is the more open to objection. It is to taste visits that town. be hoped that he will not require much time did Judge Daniels in the Jachne case, permit- judiciary. ting this conviction to be carried out. The General Term has unanimously declared that no legal errors intervened in his (Sharp's) and that the evidence "leaves the conviction to redeem them with." from it."

difficult for the people to understand any for Secretary of State, think of the number further elemency in Sharp's case resting purely of chips, and does he know what chips are? unon a indicial discretion.

MR. CLEVELAND'S SPEECHES.

was. We look in vain through the few arid thusiasm for Cleveland." sentences which he has addressed to the public on his Western tour for any suggestion of grace, or even for any proof that seeing the

at all. His admirers may console themselves eratic thieves, thugs and ballot box stuffers who with the thought that, thus far at least, there have served the Senator so many years are the sometimes do much to injure a too ready Baltimore.

the idea of anything like personal enthusiasm, be larger than it is pleasant to think. If there even on the part of those who believe in him is any danger that Governor Oglesby will be ernments of the United States, England and most thoroughly, but it would at least have influenced by them it may be well to consider helped to invest his personality with interest for the people at large to find him a man of ideas, and ready in their utterance-not neces- This is not a local question. If these men escape sarily an orator, but a man of marked intellectual force and activity. This would have in every great city will be elated, and life and given pleasure to men of all parties. We property will be just so much less secure. If venture to say that when Garfield became President, a large proportion of the Democratic | danger of such action, it might be well for our party took a secret pride in the thought that he ranked with the best trained statesmen of the world in scholarship and in political knowledge, while as an orator he probably surpassed most of them. Mr. Greeley's celebrated series of speeches in 1872 were listened to and read with delight by his opponents as well as his followers. No Democrat, we venture to say, ever heard Mr. Blaine speak without intellectual pleasure. Mr. Cleveland probably showed us the best he can do in his Philadelphia speech at the centenary of the Constitution. What an opportunity that was-to stand there as the successor of Washington, and run the eye backward over the century that has passed, with all its marvellous story! What an address a Lincoln, self-taught as he was, would place Park Row. Mayor Hewitt has approved this have delivered, and still have had it no longer, perhaps, than the commonplace remarks of Mr. Cleveland.

It's of no use, of course, to quarrel with a man because he is not an orator. But the President could at least avoid crudeness and carelessness, even in the meagre addresses with which he punctuates his tour. His audience is a large one, and he ought to respect it. 'The Sun" has been cruel enough to show that most of his Indianapolis speech was "adapted" from the Cyclopædia. This is not plagiarism, perhaps, but it is just as far from being wisdom or wit. Certainly he never found He says "social" when he means "sociable. No college professor of rhetoric would pass the sentence in which he spoke of foreigners or that in which he said to the people of St. of always possible complications with Russia. Louis: "However much you may impress us

jr., as chairman. Both Murphy and his only steadily and of late have shown little inclina-people"—as if there were a contradiction becompetitor for the position, Mr. Herrick, of tion to respect even the semblance of authority tween the two ideas. "The Incianapolis Journai" says that the Cyclopædia speech was The end of all this is clear enough. Sooner printed at the Government Printing Office in Washington before the President left there. nor England can afford to quarrel over such a haste of speaking. As we remember them, matter. Germany will probably undertake to he did much better in his off-hand talks maintain American rights and concessions in through this State. It might be better for Mr. the Islands, and it will be of little avail to Cleveland to extemporize. It is fortunate for demand more. As for taking any high-handed him, on the whole, that a President can win action, it is out of the question, nor are the the esteem of his countrymen without being

THE LONG ISLAND MURDER. From time to time there come from Long Island accounts of such hideous crimes as to suggest that that region, although almost at the doors of New-York, is not far advanced from primitive barbaric conditions. This must seem strange to persons who are not aware that, in spite of the numerous advantages within their reach and of the multitude of summer residents that has flowed in upon them within the last few years, native Long Islanders are in the main provincial in habits of life may come when the sight of a non-combatant and thought, untravelled, conservative and little inclined to keep abreast of the world at large or informed as to what is going on in it. Many men advanced in years in the eastern novel, bright and merry piece half of Long Island have never gone more than a few miles from the places where they were born. These people are close to the rushing covered island in mid-ocean.

The murder of Mrs. Hawkins by her son is so shocking and repulsive that it is not surprising insanity immediately suggests itself as the only possible explanation. To the there was a warm tribute of applause for Mr. John credit of human nature be it said, matricides are among the rarest of crimes. Young Hawkins appears to have been carefully reared, but to have fallen of late into evil ways. So far as is known, he showed no symptoms of seen at one time as was shown in this performance. insanity. Whether his fatal attack upon his mother was deliberately planned or the result of a sudden impulse due to a remark from her regarding his intended marriage may never the Church of England, and the fun is produced by causbe known; but the evidence is ample, unless the one possible defence is admitted, to send him to the gallows. A sufficient motive for the crime lies in the fact that he is heir to collee gdays, now become a sporting character in middle \$10,000 of his mother's estate. No reason life. "Dandy Dick" is the name of a horse, of which against the courts. They are very slow in the crime lies in the fact that he is heir to for elemency is apparent.

sterner and more general all the time. Sharp's Mr. Burgess deserve high honor; but we venture to suggest that the line should be drawn somewhere. At the Faucuil Hall reception to-morrow night, it is announced, Mayor O'Brien has invited no less than thirty-seven gentlemen "to make five-minute speeches." Let's see; five times thirty seven will make 185, and allowing one minute for the introduction of each speaker, we have 222 minutes, or three hours and 42 minutes of unjustly. But here is a rich criminal, con- speech-making. Don't talk our friends to death,

The high-handed affair at Park Ridge, N. J. last spring, when Evangelist Mnason had his hair and beard cut off and suffered other indignities, has been avenged. Mr. Leach, the principal offender, must pay a fine of \$1,000. We fancy he In view of the fact that the Court of Appeals will not be eager to repeat his performance the will meet in a few days anyhow, Judge Ruger's next time an evangelist not altogether to his

The spectacle of a judge's decision being in perceiving the fallacies of the defence, and bolstered up by explanations from his legal friends that he will render his decision as promptly as does not tend to enhance public respect for the

Mr. George O. Jones, while in the act of nominating a State ticket, mournfully declared, "The Bank of America is broke. There are more prejudice during the progress of the trial," chips out than there is money in the bank upon the mind that it was not only sufficient, habit, even in discussing grave financial questions, but that the jury were right in drawing and does Mr. Jones's powerful mind revert to the acting upon the conclusion which they did technical terms of that form of financiering with which he is most familiar. But what does the With this decision before them, it will be Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, Mr. Jones's candidate

Cause: President Cleveland stopped at Te Haute on Saturday. Effect: A Pittsburg dispatch on Tuesday reports Senator Voorhees as in Mr. Cleveland is not an orator, as Brutus that city and "fairly bubbling over with en-

Senator Gorman thinks that the men Who denounce the shameless Democratic ring of Baltimore are hurting the business interests of that mighty West for the first time has stirred him city. This is simply cool impudence. The Demohave served the Senator so many years are the have been no slips of the tongue, such as men who really hurt the business interests of

Statements as to the number of signatures the This view will satisfy his friends, but can hardly fail to disappoint the general public. There is no country where good speaking is from Anarchist sources. It will be well to wait so common as it is here, and yet none where until the "50,000 signatures" New-York is to it is so much admired. Mr. Cleveland's per- furnish are on paper before believing it. There sonal characteristics seem to be such as forbid are indications, however, that the number will whether those who want to see the law take its course should not put themselves on record also. either in public meetings or by counter-petitions. through executive interference the lawless element as the time draws near there seems to be any cities to speak. Why not?

Worse and worse. The President told his Chicago audience yesterday all about the great fire. Why bless you, Mr. Cieveland, the statistics of that event are known to every man, woman and child in Chicago, and no scholar can get a diploma from the public schools without being able to say them backward.

"The hands are such dear hands they are so fuil," sings a poet in "The Independent." Yes, one is apt to find a full hand pretty dear in case be doesn't happen to hold it.

The Aldermen did a decidedly more sensible thing when they changed the name of upper Sixth-ave. to Lenox-ave. than when they expunged historic Chatham-st. and made it com change, and the honored name of Lenox will thus be perpetuated in our street nomenclature

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, who has just transferred her residence from Connecticut to Pittsheid, Mass., is engaged upon her first novel, but ill health continues to retard this as it has done much of her other work

Munkacsy having been reported in straitened cirsumstances not long ago as the result of his own carclessness in money matters, his wife denies it in a private letter in which she says: "What I always admired particularly in my husband was his ability to live within his means; even in the days of his trials he never spent more than his income."

The Rev. Joseph Parker is announced to address the

Marie, Duchess of Edinburg, is a homely, but brave and self-controlled little woman. When landing from a steam launch the other day she had a severe fail, but instantly jumping up and limping away she declared she wasn't at all hurt.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Carter, on the retired list of the Navy, was in the city yesterday looking no older than he did five years ago. Although he is credited with being "out of the service" from early in The Democratic State Committee organized with the Samoan group, yesterday by the election of Edward Murphy. So the Germans have been able to do pretty with the greatness of your city, we are certain during that period. Supposing that most of the hard work would be in the field, Lieutenant Carter, on July 11, 1865, was ordered upon his own application than he does to the British Minister. 1861 until 1866, he was an active defender of his flag

to report to the Secretary of War for duty. He raised and organized the Tennessee Brigade, to the command of which he was assigned in September, 1861, with his appointment as brigadier-general. His services won for him the brovet of major-general, and he was mustered out of the Army early in 1868, when he returned to his place in the Navy.

Mrs. Bloomfield Morre is going to India with a party at the head of which is the nabob. Sir Salar Jung. American new-paper mentions the fact that she is going with "Sir Sarah Jungo," while another an-nounces that she will accompany "Sir Salad Bung."

Boston Corbett, the man who shot John Wilkes Booth after the assassination of Lincoln, has just been declared hopelessly insane. He has been placed in the Kansas State Insane Asylum.

Princess Blanche de Nemons is one of the clever est royal women in Europe. She is pretty and deli-cate and doesn't care for society; but she is fond of art and paints beautifully.

W. W. Christmas, a young grandson of Myra Clark Gaines, has himself built a yacht which he has just launched from the Washington Navy Yard. The boy never had any experience in ship-building before. He is a musical genius and a painter, as well as a ship-builder.

Mr. George Westinghouse, of Pittsburg, is abamuse himself with a pleasure-boat propelled by an electric motor.

DALY'S THEATRE-DANDY DICK.

The annual reopening of Daly's Theatre was accomplished last night, and this cheerful house-redecorated, handsome, comfortable and now animated by the presence of a unique comedy company, well distributed more accessible to its thousands of votaries and friends. On such occasions the eager and affectionate sympathy existent between the public and the actors is, perhaps, born. These people are close to the rushing the most predominant and impressive fact. As one by one the favorites of our holiday hours emerge to view influenced by them if they inhabited an undishappy faces are wreathed in smiles and hearty plaudits break forth, in spontaneous expression of the pleasure and good will of the community. How much this signities, of past achievement on the one part and enjoy-ment on the other, is at once perceived. A tumult of gladness greeted the first entrance of Ada Rehan, and Drew, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Virginia Dreher, Mr. Fisher and Mr. George Clarke. The first appearance here of Miss Effie Shannon, a delicate, handsome blonde.

The piece entitled "Dandy Dick" is essentially English in subject, and while its framework is that of pure domestic comedy, its substance is strongly tineted with farce. The scene is the house of a Dean of ing this house to be invaded by persons connected with the avocation of the turf. One of these is the Dean's widowed sister, who has reconciled to him after an alienation of many years, and another is a friend of his these two sports are the owners. The Dean, who has promised to give £1,000 toward the restoration of the minster spire, and who lacks the money needful to keep this promise, is induced to lay a wager on the success of oring to administer a medicine to the horse, which has

This brief hint at the plot is here quite sufficient. The incidents are prepasterous, if viewed-as they ought not to be—in a serious spirit, and, equally, the situations are impossible. But they are exceedingly droll. There is a ach of the manner of Dickens in the delineation of a couple of military gentlemen, who figure as followers of Dean's two daughters-a pair of unsophisticated girls, who are thwarted in a clandestine expedition to a military ball. The incidental satire of English home life is neither delicate, kind nor truthful. But, as there is neither delicate, kind nor truthful. But, as there is only a little of it, the observer speedily turns his attention to the essentially comic drift of the plece. It must not be taken in exprest. On the other hand, the American spectator must not suppose that there is unface exaggeration in the portradure of the character. Georgiana Tulman—the part which in London was played by Mrs. John Wood and here is played by Miss Ada Rehan—was, in fact, closely copied from an actual individual: while Six Tristram Marken, a boisterous turfman, vigorously and truthfully embodied by George Clarke, is the conventional British sport of Newmarket and Epsem.

and Epsom.

The piece requires but two set scenes, and these on Mr. Daly's stage are everything that could be wished. The character of the Dean's Butler, which in London was played by Mr. Arthur Cecil—an actor whose art is delightful for dry humor and exquisite finish—here, fortunately, falls to the lot of Mr. James Lewis. This Butler, with a veget of grayer respectability, is accretive a day at lightful for dry humor and exquisite finish—nere, fortunately, falls to the lot of Mr. James Lewis. This Butler,
with a veneer of grave respectability, is secretly a dab at
betting on the turf; and a part of his business in the
piece is to damage the wholosome medicine which the
henevolent Ecan has mixed for Dandy Dick. Enumeration of the playful incidents that constitute this piece
would be tedious. It passed smoothly and often it
caused an uproar of merriment. For the American audience it ought, perhaps, to be relieved of a certain tone of
claboration in triffing matters—as in the music scene in
Act II, and the prison scene of Act III. It was, however, most contially received, and there is every reason
to suppose that it will have a prosperous run. There is
no exacting demand made upon the actors. Mr. Daly's
comedians are equal to much better plays and much
more serious artistic conditions. They carried the piece
with splendid spirit. The make-up of Mr. Lewis and of
Mr. Drew was in the highest degree felicitous and funny,
and "Dandy Dick" is well worth seeing, if only for the
pleasure of hearing Ada Rehan ask the venerable Dean
whether he can "raise a couple of ponics."

whether he can "raise a couple of ponies."

THE NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

New York Dispatch to The Philadelphis Pimes.

There is no doubt of the attitude of William Walter Phelps, the statesman of the rolling estate on the Hudson. Mr. Phelps wants to succeed McPherson in the Senate | and says so. And this is how he said it to-day:

"Yes, I am a candidate for the United States Senatorship. I know no reason why I should not aspire in that direction. I have the time and inclination to make the caavasa and it is pretty generally conceded that I am entitled to the Republican nomination. I have always worked hard for the other candidates of the party and did all I could for General Sewell last winter. My friends claim—and I guess the claim will not be disputed—that I sught to be made the candidate and permitted to undertake the fight. At any rate, I am in the field and am doing all I cau to elect a Republican Legislature this year. The Oemocrats seem to be pretty well demeralized and disciplanticed. They are minus a big leader, now that McPherson is out of the way.

"I believe," continued the Teaneck statesman, "that Senator McPherson is honest in his intention to quit the field. He has had the homor for twelve years, and I want to say most cordially and freely that I consider he has made one of the best representatives New-Jersey ever had. He has had to fight all sorts of factions in his party and has had to bear the brunt of every contest. Personally I know how well he stands at Washington, and I really believe, in case Cleveland should be lucky enough to capture a second term, that McPherson can go into the Cabinet. It is certainly a relief for any Republican candidate to know he does not have to encounter McPherson in the campaign, for he is a hard man to bear.

"I see no reason for doubting Republican victory this fall. The counties where State Senatore are to be chosen are certainly in good shape. The outlook te me is most promising. I know I am considered very sanguine in my views often, but why not i I can see

PLEASE DON'T KEEP US IN SUSPENSE LONG!

From The Cincinnate Commercial Gazette.

Before the 4th of March next there will be a rumpus in the Democratic camp, caused by the scarch for another man; and another will be found! Cleveland has thought that Governor Hill was the only man in New-York he had to fear, but he has been misled. It is not that man, but another man, who is slowly emerging from the bushes.

We intend to mention in a day or two the name of this man. He will be the product of the great forces that underlie and overcome the Democratic party. He is a representative man. He will get away with Grover in New-York, but we think the Republicans can beat him. Of course the Solid South may be counted upon for any-body called a Democrat. When we name the man there will be no mystery.

TAKING A LONG FAREWELL TO GREATNESS. From The Norwich (Conn.) Butletin.

The Pullman palace car in which the President is travelling is marked "P. P. C." When those initials are placed on calling cards they stand for "Pour prendre congo"—to take leave. They are peculiarly

WE MAY WIN THE OTHER MATCH EVEN YET. From The Cincinnati Enquirer. Great Britain has driven our merchant marine

A CRYING NEED IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A CRYING NEED IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From The Lyan Eee.

Why not put up "Colonel" Codman and George Fred Williams and fill out the ticket with such pure and eminent men, and let "The Boston Heraid" and "Pugt" and "Springheld Republican," as the boys say, whoop it up for them. They might not be successful, it is true, or command a corporal's guard of voters; but it is better to be right than be boss.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mem. to the authorities of New York Bay: Why not utilize the Thistle as a new "Scotland Light Ship?"

From The Indianapolis Journal.
It (the reception Saturday) neither demons rated nor added to the President's personal popularity. As an ovation to Mr. Cleveland it was a failure. Mr. Cleveland's presence is not impressive, and his manner has no touch of personal magnetism.

OBERLY SO STRAIGHT HE LEANS OVER. From that troubted Democratic sheet, The Builtimors Sun Mr. Oberly very properly tries to stand erect be-tween his two colleagues, but he sometimes leans too far backward.

D'VE MIND THIS, MR. PUTNAM! From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

TRAIN GETS OFF THE TRACK

FORGETTING TO "SMASH" THE MASONS HE DECLINES THE PRESIDENCY AND HYPNOTIZES

"THE TRIBUNE" REPORTER. "Citizen" George Francis Train efferenced and acintillated last night again in the hall at No. 16 Clinton place. It was well filled with a number of his friends, anxious to hear the "prophet of Madison Square" speak on the eve of his departure for Chicago, where he will go to-day, to agitate on behalf of the condemned Anarchists,—"his boys," as he calls them. He was his own chairman and no one addressed the meeting but himself, theme there was present such prominent for the condemned. though there were present such prominent Knights of Unrest as Walter Vrooman, John Orebise, of Harlem; John A. Lamb, and Joseph Ro'as, a Spanish "collectivist," which is but Socialist writ a little larger. Colonel Hinton was braving the dangers of Union Hill, but his good lady occupied a front seat. "Citizen" Train was as elaborately dressed as usual, but gave away no flowers and no photographs, and instead of a troop of children had but one boy, who did blackboard duty. He had announced that he would "smash the Freemasons"; but, like Artemus Ward's "Babes in the Wood" lecture, the title of his lucubrations had nothing to do with the

"I'm going to Chicago to be shot," was his first remark, as he stepped forward amid applause, " and if THE Tribune man's game enough to report me to-night, I'm going to speak to him alone. I am psychologically ized to know that he can't lie. Of course if h hypnotized to ke does he'll perish."

Having taken his overcoat off the "Citizen" core plained for fifteen minutes of his difficulty in getting a hall. A passing band wafted brazen melody through the open window. "Hark you!" he broke off. "They give It follows us from place to place; and it is the liveliest kind of music-which I expect to get when I go to Chicago. You don't seem to understand what I'm doing. Remember France and 1789. By saywhat I'm doing. Remember France and 1755. By aging these seven men I may prevent the most terrible
civil war. I have sent a dispatch to Devine, the editor
of my paper, Train's Psycho-Anarchisi, to arrest Bonfield
for murder, and I'm going to Chicago to show them that there's one man who does not fear their rifles and clubs I'm going there to die, not for dogs, but for myself-if it's on the cards. Have you a glass of water! It's so unusual for windmills to go by water that I never think of providing it." So saying he took a drink.

PROPHESYING THE DESTRUCTION OF GOTHAM. "I'm going to leave Madison Square forever," resumed the refreshed orator. "I am drawn to leave it. New York is to be destroyed in ninety days. 'Yet forty days and Nineveh shall perish.' Delenda est Manhattan-not Carthago or Chicago-as I have been saying before this, and I'll take the 9:15 train to morrow morning for self preservation." The "Citizen" then proved on the blackboard that New-York was to be flooded pretty soon, and advised everybody to exchange their carriages for

boats as quickly as they knew how. He then read a long string of "wire-grams" that he had sent to Chicago. One of them gave orders for an action for \$50,000 damages for libel a minst the Chicago papers that had called the "Citizen" ron compos ments—and that instruction included carly every news sheet

and that instruction in the argued, "I can blow Bob published in the place.

"If they say I am mad," he argued, "I can blow Bob field's brains out, and it will only be called a case of emotional tysanity." He seemed to find some consolation in this thought and turned his attention to yachting.

WITH SCORN. HE DECLINES THE PRESIDENCY WITH SCORN.

miserable yachts that the newspapers have been filling columns and columns about f What business have they to cram those English and Scotch and American yachts down your threats in twelve columns or more, and give those gigantic ideas of mine twelve lines i'

Skipping like an inspired grasshopper back to his old subject he resumed: "There's Jachne in Sing Sing looking for the other twenty-two; and for one of them, Sharp, they've got a stay. Is it not then possible to get a stay for seven men who are to be choked to death for a stay for seven men who are to be choked to death no crime whatever!" [Loud cheers.] "They charged with being accessories to a principal who not been found. How can you have accessories witho principal!"

charged with being accessories to a principal who has not been found. How can you have accessories without a principal !"

"It can't be done!" shouted a hearer.
"Right you are. But if accessories are to be so punished, should not the whole South have been hung for sympathizing with the assassin of Lincoln! And should not Henry Ward Beecher and Horace Greeley, of your paper. THE TRIERURE, and William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Philips—should not they all have been hung for sympathizing with John Brown! And now does any one want to ask me any questions!"

A lady ventured an inquiry about the "New-Jersey outrage." The two poor men arrested, she had heard, were still in prison, "and likely to be railroaded to the peniteuliary to-morrow."

"Of course," howled the "Citizen" so loudly that she imped. "What's the matter with that! Why! I think that's the very place for a free man to be in—the penitentiary. By the way," he digressed, "the expenses of Cleveland's trip are \$12,000, one-fifth of the whole war expenses of George Washington from Bunker Hill clear down to Yorktown. They say I'm going to run for the Presidency again. I would have served the people in 1872, but now—the idea of my being the servant of a lot of buns and tramps, who have been calling me a limatic for thirty years, is something I don't understand."

"Ollectivist Rojas wanted to have a discussion with the "Cittzen."

the "Citizen."
"Is there a universal being!" he asked in broken "Is there a universal being admitted George-English.

"Yes. I'm the fellow," modestly admitted George-Francis.

"But I vant to talk with you about theology."

"Don't believe in it. Why, how can I I travelled in Jerusalem and the Holy Land and found nothing but humbug, tinsel, sand and feas!"

The Collectivist said no more. Psychology was too much for him. A man needs to be hypnotized before accounting with Train.

can argue with Train.
"My friends, have you got your money's worth!"

bawied the victor.
"Yes, yes!" shouted the audience.
"Then ler's give three hearty cheers for The Tribusa reporter," and they did so with a will.

PEARODY FUND TRUSTEES AT DINNER. SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DISTRIBUTED IN SEV-ERAL STATES-A NEW PRESIDENT.

trustees of the Teabody Education Fund held their annual meeting yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hetal and sat down last night to their annual dinner, at which the following persons were present: Ex-Governor Rober C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Winthrop

which the following persons were present: Ex diverses Rober C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Winthrop and Miss Thayer; ex-Secretary A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia; Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite and Mrs. Waite are President Rutherford B. Hayes and Mrs. Hayes Etahop H. B. Whipple, of Minnesota, Mrs. Whipple and Miss Whipple; ex-Minister Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, and Mrs. Jackson; Minister Thomas C. Manatur, of Louisiana, and Mrs. Manning; Senator William M. Evarts, of New-York; A. J. Dresel, of Philadelphia, his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. are Mrs. Paul; Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Massachusetts; ex-Governor James D. Porter, of Tennessee; J. Pierpess Morgan, of New-York.

The gentlemen with Colonel Theodore Lyman, of Massachusetts, made up the quorum at the board meeting in the afternoon. Mr. Winthrop is chairman, in opening the meeting paid a irribus to the memory of ex-Governor William Alken, of South Carelina, a member of the Board who died since the last meeting, and resolutions of regret and condidence prepared by ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish, were adopted Dr. E. S. Stearns, president of the Normal College at Nashville, supported by the fund, died. His successor was elected in the person of Professor William H. Payne, who mas been in charge of the Department of the Art of Teaching in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Senator Evarts was elected second vice-president in place of Governor Alken.

Reports of the secretary, general agent and tressurer ware received and will be audited at a further meeting to-day; \$70,000 has been expended during the Very in States as follows: Alabama, \$8,100. ware received and will be nucliced as a turner to day; \$70,000 has been expended during the year in States as follows; Alabama, \$8,100; Arkanasa, \$4,400; Georgia, \$4,800; Louistana, \$5,600; North Carolina, \$1,300; Tenesse, \$13,500; Texas, \$4,300; Virginia, \$7,300; West Virginia, \$4,600. This has been distributed among nermal schools, institutes, scholarships and public schools.

WEDDINGS.

A pretty house wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, No. 256 West Forty-second-st., last even-ing. Miss Belle Brown, daughter of J. G. Brown, the artist, and president of the Water-Color Society, was married to George King Cummings, of this city. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a number of relatives and intimate friends and afterward a reception

There was a pretty and largely attended wedding last evening at the Church of the Redeemer in Astoria. I. L. Miss Lillian Mary Field was married to William F. Coffee of that place. The church was filled with relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom, and after the cere mony a reception was held at the home of the brides parents, No. 111 Woolsey-st.

At St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, on Tuesday morning, Mrs. Alice Sutton Whitney, daughter of the late Cornelius K. Sutton, was married to E. Elfoddard. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford read the wedding of vice. Only a few relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present. The witnesses to the marriage ceremost were Gregory Sutton and Mrs. Louise G. Crosby, the brother and sister of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Goldan

Celonel Richard Cutts Shannon, of this city, for connected with THE TRIBUNE, married recently at connected with The Tribune, married recently is St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, London, in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, Mrs. Martha A. Greensus, also of Now-York, and a generous friend to its loss charities. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shannon were formerly residents of Rio de Janeiro, where their acquaintage began while the former was there in the diplomatic asyrce. The ceremony was celebrated by the vicer in the presence of intimate friends and relatives of the bride groom, and was followed by a wedding breakfast at Chairidge's. The bride wore a rich but quiet moralist dress in brown.

Clairidge's. The bride wore a rich but quiet morsulars in brown.

EASTON, Md., Oct. 5.—A wedding occurred at Christens, in this place, to-day. The bride was Miss Mess Holliday, a daughter of the late Richard C. Holliday, of Ratcliffe Manor, and the bridegroom was W. Parry Semple, of Louisville. Mr. Kirkpatrick, of New-York, was the best man. The unbers were Wilfrid Rateman, Itary Fleed, Sydney B. Lorant, Hopper Gibson, Dallas Haywood, Addison Wilson, Raisiga Gildersleeve and Charles Winder. The bridesmalds were Miss Davis, of Washington; Miss Passault, of Easton; Miss Boeth, of New York; Miss Bowis, of Maryland; Miss Mary Wilson, and Miss Easton; Miss Sarteri, of Philadelpnia, and Miss Erhall, of Richmond. The occumy was performed by Phall, of Richmond. The occumy was performed to the Bishop of the diocess and the Rev. Charles E. Bush